Many women lent the grace of their presence, and active young men and old veterans of the party vied with one another in giving expression to the enthusiasm of the hour. Among those present were Isaac P. Chambers, who presided : John F. Plummer, A. R. Whitney, Ellwood E. Thorne, George W. Lyon, William D. Murphy, John H. Guion, William E. Keyes, Charles E. Bidwell, Franklin Woodruff, J. Seaver Page, Colonel James R. O'Beirne, Albert Bellamy, R. J. Lewis, James A. Blanchard, John H. Watson, Horatio P. Allen, Harold A. Chambers, S. Seott Kemper, Colonel William F. Schaffer, James H. Phipps, Harrison D. Hunt, G. N. Bartlett, Edward L. Montgomery, J. Edgar Bull, Arthur R. Gage, William G. Dominick, John T. Farrell, ex-Alderman Charles P. Sandford, C. K. Bard, Henry D. Hall, James W. Foshay, Almon Goodwin, Cyrus W. Field, jr., Edward A. Pond, Charles De Post and H. Watrous. THE SPEECH-MAKING REGINS.

Mr. Chambers, on calling the meeting to order, briefly stated its objects and announced that Mr. Morton would be with them, but must not be expected to make a speech. He introduced Colone John R. Van Wormer, who said that the term John R. Van Wormer, who said that the term Federal was one of historical significance. When it was first employed the line of demarcation between two great parties was diawn. He declared that he was born and lived a Democrat, but he had unlearned the maxims of that party which he had clearned in his youth. He dwelt upon the vacillations of the Democratic party, declaring that it was false to its first principles in favoring free trade.

The steaker referred to the parties brought about

charing that it was false to its first principles in favoring free trade.

The speaker referred to the pardes brought about by the principles of that party, and said that the man who worked for wages was as much interested in protection as the manufacturer. There was no demagogy about this and there never was any demagogy about the Republican party. This great city and this great State had no voice in the framing of the Mills bill. Four Democrats, representing, the principles with which the Scuth sought to control the country, together with Mr. Mills, constituted the committee that framed the bill. The speaker reviewed the early history of the country in its relations to the protection theory. Mr. Cloveland and Mr. Mills said they were not for Free Trade, but their conduct showed that they were. The Democrats worried about the great surplus that they said there was in the Treasury. The Republicans had been compelled to worry about the deficiency that President Buchanan left when he went out of office. (Applause.)

CHEERS FOR MR. MORTON. Colonel Van Wormer had not finished his speech when a mighty cheer and a commotion at the door announced the arrival of Mr. Morton. As he entered the room escorted by Edward F. Brown, the president of the club, he was received with prolonged applause, which he acknowledged with a graceful bow before taking his seat by the

a graceful bow before taking his seat by the side of the chairman.

Franklin Woodruff, of Brooklyn, was next introduced and received a rousing reception. He had come over, he said, to do honor to the next Vice-President of the United States. (Cheers for Morton.) He showed the disastrous affect that the Mills bill would have upon the salt industry and said that \$50,000 had been raised among the salt manufacturers of Cheshire, England, to rass the Mills bill, which would blet out \$10,000,000 which goes into the pockers of American laboring men. The signs of the times, he said, point to the riumphant election of Harrison and Morton. MR. PLUMMER'S FEARLESS STATEMENTS.

When John F. Plummer came upon the speakers' stand he was received with " Three cheers for the next Mayor of New-York," and they were given with a tremendous will.

I belong to a shouting club down town," he "I belong to a shouting club down town," he said. "We meet together every day at noon. It numbers now 5,000 honest, square, original signatures (immense applause) and in a few days I intend to give to the press the names of the firms and the names of the firms and the number of men of each firm who are with us, so you can see if it is bona fide of not. Cheers, and I intend to defy the Cleveland and Thurman, so called, Dry-Goods Club, to do the same. (Cheers, and cries of "They won't do it.")

Mr. Plummer gave a minute history of the processes through which wool passes, and showed the loss of employment and wages that would result to America from "free wool." The Custom House, be said, under Democratic control was aiding English manufacturers to bring in their products without paying the datty prescribed by the said emplated by the control of the procession was a said of going into a hole where he can be attacked." Laughter and cheers.

General John F. O'Beirne made an gloquient appeal for American proteotion, which was received with great enthusiasm, after which Mr. Plummer arose again and said that he had recently been told by a Democratic Judge and a Democratic bank president that they were free-traders hecause they wanted, to "down labop" and set those Knights of Labop has been too in the appeal of the procession that they were free-traders hecause they wanted, to "down labop" and set those Knights of Labor has hung a meet and they had been told by a Labor had had a been had set those Knights of Labor had had a labor had set those Knights of Labor had had a labor had a labor had set those Knights of Labor had had a labor had a labor had been told by a Labor had had had a labor had set those Knights of Labor had had had he had recently been told by a Democratic bank president had they were free-traders heed up the set these Knights of Labor had had had he had recently been told by a Lemocratic labor had a labor had been told by a labor had had had he had recently been told by a Lemocratic labor had had had he said. "We meet together every day at noon. It

cratic bank president that they were labor? and set these knights of Labor back into a meek and lawly position where they belong, adding:

Now, are we to have an honest count in this city or

not! I am told by Democrats that there is no use. They would count us out. The son of the president of a horse railroad in this city said to me the other night that the railroad in this city said to me the other high that the Democrats would buy up the employee of his read; and the son of a Democratic judge told me that it was no use betting on Harrison and Morton—they had got it fixed in New-York to count us out. He told me that he could point out a man who last year voted twenty-eight times for Cotonel Fellows. They intended to repeat the processes

In conclusion Mr. Plummer appealed to the young men who were before him to be "watchful and vigilant, and see that the damable plans and schemes laid to rob us of our rights and of suffrage should be uncovered and prevented." Mr. Plummer's statement produced a great sensation. After the adjournment Mr. Morton held a reception in the club parlor and hundreds were presented and shook him by the hand.

IS MISS POPE A CAPABLE TEACHER?

In the case of Miss E. A. Pope, the principal of
Grammar School No. 3, in the Ninth Ward, Trustees E. J. Tinsdale and Charles A. Benedict have circu lated among the members of the Board of Education a statement urging her removal. The statement charges her with inefficiency, with ill-treatment of teachers and pupils, and with making false statements. The Board of Education will take action in the case at the reacting takes.

MANY ATTRACTIONS AT A POPULAR STORE. s often considered among the younger firms, is one of th oldest houses in the city, dating back to more than a duar-ter of a century, when the house was live stated ander the firm name of Rolandson & Mearts. The firm afterward became Richard Meares, and was one of a coter of popular shops which succeeded by indicious business mangement, in attracting trade to Sixth-ave, and made that street from Fourteenth-st. to Twenty-third-st, the great business thoroughfare that it is to-day. The house has been known for about 16n years under its present name and has went its reputation as one of the most popular stores in the city.

has wen its reputation a size of the city.

The array of handsome imported wings, lackets, Anits, and fine millinery shown by the house will be found especially attractive this season. Logs shapes are principally seen in handsome wraps, but, there are some short manifes, trimmed with braid grachet work, and rich fur which will be elegant enough for the most dressy occasions. A handsome Newmarket of black quick is trimmed with lates during a cloth any ound or embroidered on the arge figures of cloth appropriate or embrothered on the and trimmings of sable complete the garment. There are many dressy long coats and Irish closhs of fine cloth claborately embroidered in Persian patterns or braided in sutin to give sufficient warmth and will be chosen for street or for carriage went during the coming ecason. There are some of these coats which are double in front in Russian shape, the entire front being a mass of intricate, ef-fective braiding. Handtome beckets are finished with applique trimmings of cloth in a different shade or in contrusting color. The entire body of some of the new jackets is covered with anabesques of apply, well cloth, leaving the

Among imported dresses, Directofre styles prevail.

Long redingoies and skirts trimmed across the foot with a
deep border of braiding or embrothery, which is repeated on
the redingote in similar pattern, are shown in cloths in
new blue, dull Empire green and other colors. A handome dinner dress of Gobelin blue velvet is made with a side with wide bands of Venetian metal passementerie in openwork design. The stylish bodies is similarly trimmed. Novelties in bordered wooliens and other stylish cloths are shown at the dressgoods counter. This house is making a specialty of houseme grossgratt

regular price.

The millinery department of this store has siways been one of its greatest attractions. French bonnets and round hate in all the new shapes and shades of the season are displayed in bewildering array. A charming little toque in golden brown and black, one of the fashi-nable combinations of the hour, is made of brown velvet trammed with a connet for evening is made ber omerald green velvet an bonnet for with white Irish point lace, caught with pearl plus, in a high jabot over the forehead and trimmed with a cluster of tiny white buds. Many attractions are dis-placed at the hosiery and lace counters as well as in all

MINNESOTA ORE IS BROUGHT ALONG. AN INTERESTING DELEGATION FROM THE VER-MILLION RANGE-THEY WANT PROTECTION.

OF THE MORAPH TO THE TRUNCKS. Indianapolis, Oct. 2 .- " We have come from the iron ore mines in far away Minnesota," was the remark with which the spokesman of twenty-five thrifty-looking men greeted General Harrison at his home this morning at 11 o'clock. The Vermillion iron range in Minnesota, 100 miles north of Duluth, is the region from which they came and they had travelled thirty-six hours for the purpose of spending a few minutes in the presence of the Republican standard-bearer. They brought with them several hundred specimens of iron ore, taken from the Vermillion mines, which, with small tags attached reading: " Protect our wages and we'll buy your provisions," were distributed at railway stations along the route from Minnesota

to this city. Many of these specimens, together

with a block of ore weighing 300 or 400 pounds, inscribed "Harrison and protection," were left at General Harrison's home. The visitors, who had formed in a circle in the parlors upon entering the house, were cordially received by General Harrison, and they were each introduced by Dr. Frederick Barrett, Editor of The Vermillion Iron Journal." The reception was entirely informal and was one of the most agreeable, both to General Harrison and the guests, that has occurred. Several minutes were spent in conversation about the fron and lumber resources and the industrial interests of the region represented by the visitors. Captain Elisha Marcoon, a solid-looking man, with a heavy beard, was pointed out to General Harrison as the pioneer miner of Vermillion, and he told the story of how, n the winter of 1884, he had gone into the now lourishing region, after a journey of great hardhip, as a prospector. In June of that year the irst iron mine was opened, and since that time over a million tons of the best Bessemer ore had

million tons "We are now employing 1,500 men," he said, in concluding his story, " and protection is our sal-

een sent into the market from Vermillion. Dur-

ing the present year the output will be half a

vation." The importance of the protective system was the chief subject of the conversation. Dr. Barrett said that the average wages paid to miners amounted to \$2 75, but some carned more than \$5. and all received more than double the pay that General Harrison's remarks were merely in the line of comments on the statements of his visitors. He was aware that the lumber interests of Minne-

line of comments on the statements of his visitors. He was aware that the lumber interests of Minnesota were large, but he knew nothing of the development of its iron resources, in which he evinced much interest, making many inquiries regarding the quality of the ore, the extent of the supply and the prosperity of the working people employed in the mines, concluding with the remark that the new industry would be a great source of wealth. Incidentally he remarked that he had been interested a great deal in ascertaining the Democratic definition of raw material. One of the callers said that a ton of their iron ore manufactured into watch springs would be worth \$355,000.

"The truth is," remarked General Harrison," the Lord didn't give us these m-terials intending that we should enjoy their benefits without some work. Doubtless the only reason why we do not have bread trees is because it is intended that some effort shall be put forth to earn the blessings that are placed within reach."

One of the callers introduced the subject of polities by remarking that there were 3,000 voters in Vermillion, and they would give General Harrison a majority of 2,500. Another stated that in Knute Nelson's district, the Republican majority this year would be not less than 15,000.

The conversation continued fifteen or twenty minutes concluding with an invitation to the

Knute Nelson's district, the Republican majority this year would be not less than 15,000.

The conversation continued fifteen or twenty minutes, concluding with an invitation to the visitor's to look through the house, after which they departed, leaving with General Harrison one of their budges as a memento of the visit.

At noon, 700 farmers and wage-workers from Fulton and Marshall counties, a hundred miles north of Indiana; olis, accompanied by two bands, arrived in the city and were escorted directly to the hall opposite the Republican headquarters, allors a cooption was deal, astead of in University Park, owing to the chilliness of the atmosphere. Thin the effects of widering. He arrived at the hall while the visitors were entering, and by a rear entrance appeared upon the platform before the crowd had assembled. In the introductory addresses, W. G. Essiek, speaking for Fulton County, said that the farmers of that region were opposed to the free trade tendencies of the Democratic party and it was their expressed belief that under protection all of their great agricultural interests would be best developed. H. G. Thayer, speaking for the Republicans of Marshall County, promised

protection all of their great agricultural interests would be best developed. H. G. Thayer, speaking for the Republicans of Marshall County, promised good news from there next November. In response, General Harrison said: My Indiana Friends: This is a home company to

Usually our Indiana visitors have met here delegations from other States. I am sure you will understand that I place a special value upon these evidences of the interest Indiana Republicans are taking in the campaign. Whatever the fate of the battle may be elsewhere, it is always a source of pride to the soldier and to his leader that the part of the line confided to their care held fast. (Applause.) I feel that I ought also to acknowledge the (Appliance) I rect has a facility to the factor of the fac separate the agricultural vote from the vote of the shops. It has seemed to me that the Mills bill was framed for the purpose of driving from the protection column the agricultural voters. Not by showing them favors, but the reverse—by placing agricultural products on the free list, thus withdrawing from the farmer the direct benefits he is receiving from our tariff laws as affecting the products of his labor, hoping that the farmers might then be relied upon to pull down the rest of the structure. I am glad to believe that we have in Indiana a class of ers too intelligent to be enught by these unfriendly and fallacious propositions. (Applause.) I had to-day a visit from twenty or more gentlemen who came from the town of Tower, in the most northern part of Minne-sota, where, within the last four years, there has been discovered and developed a great deposit of ire ore especially adapted to the manufacture of steel. Within these four years these mines were opened, they tell me that about a million tons of ore have been mined and cent to the furnaces. They also mentioned the fact that arrangements are aiready being made to bring the block coal of Indians to the mouth of these from mines that the work of smeiting may be done there. This is a good illustration of the interlocking of interests between widely separated States of the Union. (Applause.) A new market and a larger demand for Indiana coal.

The attempt is often made to create the impression that only particular classes of workingmen are benefited by a protective tariff. There can be nothing more untrue. The wages of all labor-labor upon the farm, abor upon our streets-has a direct and essential relaon to the scale of wages that is paid to skilled labor (Applease.) One might as well say that you could bring sown the price of a higher grade of cotton cloth without affecting the price of lower grades, as to say that you can degrade the price of skilled labor without drawging down the wages of unskilled labor. (Applause.) This attempt to classify the men who are bene-nted by a protective tariff is utterly deceptive. (Ap-plause.) The benefits are felt by all classes of our peode-by the farmers as well as by the workmen in our the skilled isborer who works in the mill, by the woman in the household and by the children who are now in the schools, and might otherwise be in the mills. (Ap

It is a policy broad enough to embrace within the scope f its beneficent influence all over-population. (Applause, I thank you for your visit and will be glad to mee my of you personally who desire to speak to me.

Applause.)
The visitors then filed by and shook hands with
the General.
Colonel D. S. Alexander, of Buffalo, who acted as General Harrison's secretary in the earlier weeks of the campaign, has returned, and is tem-porarily assisting Mr. Miller with the General's correspondence.

porarily assisting Mr. Miller with the General's correspondence.

Mrs. Harrison was the recipient to-day of a handsome present from Miss Mary A. Williamson, of Lafsyette. Ind. It is an artistic table covering, designed and exceuted by the donor. It represents a view of Tippecanoe battle-ground, inclosed by an arch, emblematic of the bow of promise. The border is oak burrs and leaves, the whole painted on boiting cloth, with small beads and silk worked into the outlines of the leaves.

Another recent gift from Mrs. McLaughlin, of Cincinnati, is a miniature gold barrel, an emblem of "hard cider" days, which was worn by the donor's aunt forty-eight years ago.

There is a strong probability that Levi P. Morton will be one of the distinguished visitors to arrive at Indianapolis on October 11. It is understood he promised several weeks ago to visit Indiana during the campaign, and that he will, if possible, make it convenient to be bere the same day that Senator John Sherman, Mr. Blaine, General Alger, Governors Oglesby and Foraker, General Gibson and others are expected.

State, both Democratic and Republican, are being more largely attended than in any previous campaign in the history of Indiana. Crowds of 5,009 and even 10,000 assemble at little crossands villages on two or three days' notice.

A CLEAR TRACK FOR GOVERNOR GORDON. THE DEMOCRATIC STATE OFFICERS TO BE RE-ELECTED IN GEORGIA-PROPOSED CON-

STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. tion, and Governor Gordon and the present State officers will be re-elected without opposition. There considerable activity, however, in the Legislative districts, as quite a number of Republicans are in the field, and many Independents are being run with assurances of Republican support. The most Imporproposed amendment to the Constitution, increasing the number of Suprene Court Judges from three five-a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. It is estimated that the average number of decisto dered in 1886 by the Supreme Court Judges of other States was forty-two each; in this State 163, nearly four times that average, were written out and delivered by each Judge of the Supreme Court, Yet the average salary of the Judges in other States is nearly \$4,000, \$1,000 more than the salary in Georgia. In most of the other States the number of Supreme Court Judges is five and up-ward. In the little State of New-Jersey the numper is nine and the salary \$5,000. It is not surprising that within a short period three Judges of the Supreme Court have died on the bench, and that their deaths have been attributed largely to overwork; nor that the number presiding is often reduced to two by sickness.

A Governor and other State officials and members of the Legislature will be chosen in Georgia to-day and the people will vote upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution. the field to themselves, there being no organized op position to the party, although in a few countle ndependent candidates are running. Congressmen and electors will be chosen in November. The nev Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Alfred H. Colquitt (Dem.), whose term will expire next March. The last Legislature was Democratic by 213 majority on joint ballot. posed amendment to the State Constitution provides for increasing the number of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from two to four. ocratic State ticket is as follows, all the officers elected in 1886 being renominated:

For Governor John B. Gerden,
Attorney-General Clifford Anderson.
Secretary N. C. Barnett
Treasurer Store U. Hardeman,
Controller William A. Wright.

Renominated. In recent years Georgia has voted as follows:

 1886—Governor
 Scat.
 Dem.
 Total.

 1884—President
 a48,663
 24,667
 543,010

 1884—Congress
 a28,617
 97,292
 c126,096
 and 195 a Republican vote. b Including 145 Green, and 19

PROTECTION CARRIED THE DAY. The case of Hanningsen against the Dry Deck Raffoad Company was called for trial yesterday before Judge Ingraham and a jury. Frederick W. Holls apoccared as attorney for the plaintiff and John M scribner for the defendant. Mr. Holls is at present umping the West in the interest of Harrison and Morton, and James F. Pendleion appeared to represent him in court. Mr. Scribner was anxious to proceed with the trial of the case and opposed any postponement. Then this conversation occurred: Mr. Pendleton-I ask your Honor to postpone the

trial of this case for the reason that the plaintiff's counsel is at present in Wisconsin looking after the inerests of protection. (Laughter.) Mr. Scribner-I object to postponement on that

The Court-Mr. Pendleton, do you think that a good

Columbus, Ohio. Oct. 2.-It seems probable that Judge Thurman will issue no letter of acceptance. owing to his speech of acceptance to the Notifica ion Committee and the extended expression of his views in his speeches during the campaign. The fudge has for a long time had in mind what he would say in case he should write a letter, but his time has been so fully occupied it has been impossible for him to put it on paper. While he has not stated that he would not write a letter of acceptance, he has frequently remarked that he does not see the necessity. The statement of the early publication of such a letter has been made several times, but in no case has the Judge stated positively when it would be ready. Judge Thurman will leave here for Washington on Friday.

COMMANDER BURKE'S CHANGE OF FRONT Washington, Oct. 2 (Special).-Major Jerome B. Burke, late Commander of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is a gallant soldier and a gentleman. His services to comrades, their widows and orphans, have been manifold; his efforts in their behalf uniring they have been cordially recognized by repeated elections to the Commandership of the Department. The Major is a Democrat. As such it became his painful duty to intercede in countless cases where veterans had been discharged from Government employ by the present Administration contrary to the spirit and the letter of the law. made the Administration very "tired," as may well be imagined, and they thought to rid themselves of the troublesome Major by giving him an office. He accepted it, not because he failed to see the object of the Administration, but because he imagined that in an official position he could be of greater service to his comrades. In this he seems to have been mistaken; at least, he frankly confesses that he has been disappointed. The statement is made to-night that he will resign, and coupled with it is the signifi-cant admission made by him in conversation not long ago that "we must have a comrade in the White House," It looks as if there would be another promisent defection from the Cleveland ranks.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 2.—The Democrats of the Hd district to-day nominated Chauccey M. Beasley for ongress, in opposition to Judge James Ruchanan. Mr. teasley is a son of Mercer Reasley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Salem, Mass., Oct. 2.—The Republicans of the VIIth

District to-day renominated General William Cognwell for Congress. Pittsburg, Oct. 2 .- The Democratic conferees

XXIst District yesterday nominated Dr. H. L. Don-nelly, of Latrobe, for Congress. The Rev. William A. Rankin, of Oil City, was nominated by the Democrats of the XXVIIth District. Goshen, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Henry Bacon was renominated for Congress by the Democrats here this afternos. He received thirty-five votes and George Dickey, of Nyack, nine.

Boston, Oct. 2 (Special).-The Democrats in the IVth District this evening nominated Joseph H. O'Neil for Congress in place of P. A. Collins, who declined

REPUBLICAN FIREWORKS AND ENTHUSIASM. The Orange Valley, N. J., Republican Club had a arge demonstration last evening. was formed, with over twenty uniformed clubs and three batteries in line, and after marching through all he principal streets, a fine banner was raised in Freenan-st., with a brilliant display of freeworks and much enthusiasm. A mass-meeting followed at Temperance Hall, which was literally packed to the doors. The meeting was addressed by Dennis F. Burke and Her-man Lehbach, Congressman from the Vith New-Jer-sey District, and a candidate for re-election.

Trenton, Oct. 2 (Special).-General E. Burd Grubb, who was chosen elector for the Hd District by the Republican Convention last week, declines to stand, saying: "I have the honor to represent for this year as Department Commander the Grand Army of the Foraker, General Gibson and others are expected.

General Hovey and Corporal Tanner speak tonight at Martinsville. Senator Turple spoke at Knox. Political meetings at all points in the Republic, an organization embracing within its ranks

PRESIDENT WILLIAMS, OF THE YOUNG REPUB-LICAN CLUB, STATES THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN FORCIBLY - A PLEASING

SPEECH BY GENERAL WOODFORD. The Palace Rink, in Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, is Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 2 (Special).—The Republicans a historic place for political meetings; and dur-will have no State ticket in to-morrow's State electruths have been spoken from its broad platform to vast audiences of earnest Protectionists who "know a good thing when they hear it," and who can sing as well as applaud with an enthusiasm almost unequalled. This will doscribe the attitude of the big crowd of enthusiastic Republicans who filled the large building last evening under the auspices of the Young Republican Club.

It was the first public meeting of the club and it was held to ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton, and of Miller and Cruger, and ratify them they did with right hearty good will, and by a series of eloquent dresses in which every question of National, of State, and of local interest was expounded in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, which hung in profusion on all sides; the bands played soul-stirring tunes, and the air was rent with applause as the members of the Young Republican Glee Club got up upon the platform and sang in chorus campaign songs.

William II. Williams, president of the club, stepped forward and, as chairman of the evening, opened the meeting in an interesting speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded. He said in part:

We do not believe that we should depart from a policy under which we have achieved whatever of presperity we enjoy and return to a system which we abandoned when our Government was established, and every return to which has been followed by commercial prostration and financial embarrossment. We believe that the lessons taught by the terrible panies of 1837 and 1857. which were the prices paid for experimenting with a "tariff for revenue only," should not be so soon forgotten. (Applause.)

HEARTY CHEERS FOR GOVERNOR BEAVER. The chairman in introducing Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, said that he came " from a State in which the success of the principles for which we are contending here is most strikingly illustrated, which has benefited the people by adopting high license, which will give more than 80,000 majority to Harrison, and the Governor of which State gave all his heart and half of his body to save the Union."

As Governor Beaver came forward, leaning on his orutches, the audience rose and cheered for two minutes. Here is a part of what he said:

We should not discuss this great question of the tariff as partisans; we should appeal to all the people and direct our efforts especially to converting those who do not agree with us, but who are anxious to vote for the truth, if they can only learn what the truth is. (Applance.) The question upon which you are to vote on November 6 is whether you shall support an English away from the British dominions, a majority of when here, or the American system, which has made this country great, so extraordinarity great, indeed, that the statesmen of all the nations of Europe are surprised and confounded. Our National progress is only what we expected. (Loud applicuse.) We arranged that it should be so by protecting American industries, and the presciprous conditions which we hoped thereby to attain have been more than fully realized. (Continued applause.) But there is somebody else who is not sur-prised, but is certainly confounded, and that is the Democratic party; and forthwith that party at once prepares to reject the American system which has brough that prosperity about and to adopt the English system, with its poor-house and its degradation. (Applause.)

WHY ENGLAND IS MISTRESS OF THE WORLD. England is the great free trade country of Europe She became the industrial mistress of the world. that her protective laws were rigid, amounted almost to prohibition. Now everything is secure with England; her manufacturing system has been consolidated after centuries and she wants not alone the markets of Europe, but the markets of this country, which she values more than all the others combined. (Loud applause.) She will scarcely succeed in our case I think. (Appliance.)

at New York not later than November 10, and pre-pare to make the annual cruise to the West Indies. want, by supporting the Democratic ticket, to bring that wreck and ruln upon the industries of their adopted country which has made the condition of Ireland the most pitiful value has made the civilized countries on the globe. (Prolonged cheering.) When England took away the Irish Parliament she abolished the protective tariff and killed the industries of Ireland. That terrible example ought of itself be enough to make not alone Irishmen, but a majority of our

General Stewart L. Woodford, in a witty, log-ical and captivating speech, which was loudly ap-plauded, also addressed the meeting.

THE LARGEST BANNER IN BROOKLYN. A handsomely decorated banner bearing fine portraits of Harrison, Morton and Miller, and a repre sentation showing the effects of protection to Amerlean industries was put up yesterday at the head of Montague-st., Brooklyn, by the Republican Campaign Committee. It stretches entirely across the street and is the largest and finest banner in the city, cast-Court-st. C. H. Dutcher, of the Continental Insur-ance Company, made a protest against the erection of the pole for the banner in front of the company's building, but City Works Commissioner Adams wrote to him expressing the hope that the company would

not object to its remaining. Owing to the fact that a Democratic mass meeting is to be held in the Academy of Music on Friday evening, the route of the Republican parade on that evening has been changed, and Montagur-si. will not be included. The reviewing stand will be creeted at Cluton and Schermerhorn sts.

FOR REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. The officers of the Soldiers and Sallo days at Gramburg's Hall, No. 285 Bleecker-st., have issued a circular inviting all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy now living in the VIth Congressional District, New-York, who fought to preserve the Union, and who favor the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago and who e to vote for Harrison and Morton, to join this

SUFFOLK COUNTY IS ALL RIGHT.

he following dispaich was received by The Tribun esterday from S. H. Wales at Southampton, L. I.: "I believe Suffoik County will give a good account of herself next month. Prohibition will not injure us this year, as it did in 1884. Yesterday a large Hartson and Murton banner was flung to the breeze. In he evening General Vanderwoort, of Omaha, spoke to the people. It was an excellent address and well re-ceived. It will do good. Our potatoes are dog and now we are ready for a little politics. The Republicans are waking up. I see very little spirit in the realis of our free-trade opponents. Miller is strong hore.

COLLEGE STUDENTS FOR HARRISON. The students of the University of the City of New-York held a meeting in the University building yesterday for the purpose of indorsing the Repub lican National and State tickets. H. A. Mathews, the "Irish orator," made a stirring address. display of a small silk American flag by Mr. Mathews, the popular janitor of the university, was a call for long and continued cheering, as also were call for long and continued cheering, as also were many of his remarks, which were short and to the point. Mr. Atkinson, [89, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Messis. Fairlington, [80, King, [90, Bartlett, [91, and Van Buskirk, [92, were appointed to arrange the details of the work for the coming campaign. Nearly every student of the classical and scientific department was present and great enthusiasm prevailed.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN A DEMOCRATIC TENT.

The Prohibitionists of Perth Amboy, N. J., held a
ceting on Friday evening in the tent which the Demoscarce, Democrats making up the small nuffence meeting was addressed by a Mr. Flannigan and Cortlands Parker, Prohibitionist candidate for Congress, Mr. Parker has openly said that the main object of his party

Olisten! On the breezes s'advoices come to-day From many a wife and mother, and this is what they say: "The 'Favorite Prescription' works cures where doctors

Best friend of suffering women, O blessed boon, all hail!" If every women who suffers from discusses necessary to her set grow of its weaderful curative properties what a mighty charms of reloteing would be heard throughout the length and breathful the land suggest the presses of Dr. Peroc's Favorite Prescription. It is the only modeline for women sold by druggests under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. This suggests been printed on the bottle wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

Harrison and Morton. The fact that the Prohibidenists used the Democratic tent has caused some bad feeling in that party.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONDEMN HILL. RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE GOVERNOR'S

COURSE ON THE REPORM BILLS. Elmira, Oct. 2 (Special). Governor Hill's determined opposition to all measures of ballot reform has drawn upon him the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the city, under whose auspices the bills proposed and passed in the Legislature last winter were framed. The following are resolutions unanimously adopted by Local Assembly No. 1,965, Knights abor, at Elmira, and presented by official hand and bearing the official scal with a request for their publica-

Whereas, On December 10, 1387, at a regular meeting of 1,965, K. of L., a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to amend the election laws by making it a criminal offence for any person to use money at any National, State or municipal election in buying votes, knowing full well that in the purity of the ballot, free from the nfluence from money, depends the future welfare of our

Whereas, On March 19, 1888, such a bill was intro duced in the Senate by Senator J. Stoat Passett, known as the "Anti-Bribery bill," which passed the Senate and Assembly, this same bill having been carnestly sup-

ported by D. A. 15, K. of L.; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we consure Governor D. B. Hill for
Lot signing this bill, and for treating with such contempt the well-known wishes of the K. of L. and a vast majority

of law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That we, the Knights of Labor, do also denounce and condemn Governor Hill for his action on the electoral bill known as the Saxton bill, a bill framed solely in the interest of the poor man; a bill which would enable great measures Governor Hill proves himself an enemy to e deserving poor man and an ally of corruptionists. Resolved, That we, the Knights of Labor, will do our

utmost to defeat Governor Hill for re-election to the office of Governor, and call on all labor organizations and law-abiding citizens to aid us in our endeavors to preserve a

Resolved. That we send a copy to each District Assembly in the State under the seal of the order, and that they be given to the press for publication.

THE MAYOR WILL NOT BE PRESENT. HE WILL NOT GO TO HIS CITIZENS' MEETING-

TAMMANY NOT ALARMED. Mayor Hewitt said vesterday that he would not b present at the citizens' mass-meeting which is to minate him to-morrow evening-in fact, all that he knew of the meeting he had learned from the news papers. If a committee from the meeting should wait upon him and ask him to appear there he would not think it proper to go. It is understood that Mr. Hewitt will not accept any nomination until after the Tammany Convention has placed its nomin

The Tammany leaders say that they are not dis mayed at the prospect of Mayor Hewitt's renomination. It is what they expected all along. They assert that Tammany Hall would not support him as

a un on candidate.

Commissioner Croker said: "Tammany will under no circumstances agree on Mayor Hewitt as a united Democratic candidate for Mayor. We could better afford to be beaten than to win with him. afford to be beaten than to win with him. We object to Mr. Hewitt on principle. His declaration that foreigners coming here should pass a much longer probationary term than now be one becoming citizens is undemocratic. His action about the Irish flag we do not like. We put the American flag foremost, but if the Irish flag was fit to float beside the American flag at Gettysburg and on other battlefleids of the Civil War, it was fit to fly beside the American flag on the City Hall on the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint."

DRUNKEN DEMOCRATS FIGHT IN A CAR. THE RIOT QUELLED BY RAILWAY HANDS WITH DRAWN REVOLVERS

e, Ohio, Oct. 2 (Special).-A fight occurred ast night on the train which brought the Democrati Club of this city from Napoleon, where ! been attending a meeting addressed by ex-concrete man W. D. Hill. It seems that when the club was ready to parade at Napoleon a number of the members were drunk and some of those who had gone with the he officers of the club that after the train had started on the return trip some of them attempted to take a uniform from one of those who refused to parade. In an instant a riot was raging in the car, in which more than twenty men were engaged, clubbing with torches and canes, and even more dangerous weapons were used. The man who was first attacked had his uniform torn off and was struck a hard blow over the head with a cane, cutting an ugly gash. The captain of the club was stabbed in the hand, and slashed away with his sword, cutting a gaping wound two feet long in the seat of a man's trousers, but doing Miller then began his address. He said in part You know what the position of the Republican i no further damage. Nearly every occupant of the no further damage. Nearly every occupant of the crowded car had a bruised nose or a black eye or a ballot reform. I am in favor of High License, and if elled check as a relic of the fight. The conductor stopped the train and with drawn revolvers he and his brakeman cowed the mob and quelled the rior. Several of the windows were shattered, a number of the seats broken and the car was so badly damaged that it could not be taken out to-day.

BALTIMORE'S DEMOCRATIC RULERS.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT THEIR MISMANAGE-MENT OF THE CITY'S FINANCES.

Baltimore, Oct. 2 (Special).—City Councilman H. N. Bankard, one of the few Republicans in the Council, has made known to the taxpayers the fact that recent Democratic administrations have been extravagant beyond reason in their financial nanagement. He charges, and substantiates his facts with figures, that property purchased by the city from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a ost of over \$400,000, would not bring in the open market \$140,000, and that the same property s assessed in the tax-books at \$177,740. Mr. Bankard also states in his charges to the Council that to meet this expense the Finance Co consisting of Mayor Latrobe, Robert T. Baldwin and James Sloan, gave the notes of the city, one for \$40,000, payable to the Northern Central Railroad, our months after date, without interest; one for \$207,500, to the Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore, of which bank Mr. Baldwin was at that time president; and one for \$207,500, to the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, of which Mr. Sloan was at that time president. Both of these notes given to the two banks, each having a finance commissioner for its president, were made psyable nine months after date. and bore interest at 5 per cent, which interest was actually paid in advance."

section with the money borrowed by the city from the two banks already mentioned. One is that at the verborrow all the money it wanted at 3 1-2 per cent, two notes were negotiated at 5 per cent, with the interest payable in advance. The other fact is that, at the date of the notes, the city had standing to its redit in bank, in actual cash, the sum of \$783,521 47 Mr. Bankard's charges were at first ridiculed by Dem oratic members of the council and the Democratic press. Last night the Council of 1887-88 adjourned sine die. Mr. Bankard's charges and resolutions for a countries on of investigation were tabled. His expose has caused considerable talk.

FRIENDS OF HILL ALARMED. In response to the petitions recently circulated by nemics of Governor Hill, who yet professed their inntion of voting the National Democratic ticket, his friends have started an opposite petition addressed to Grover Cleveland, President of the United States and Presidential candidate of the Democratic party. It is headed in broad-faced type by the famous declaration, "I am a Democrat." The signers "respectfully unite in calling attention to the efforts made to defeat the regularly nominated candidate by a faction which falsely arrogates to itself the claim of the special friendship" of the President. The petition prays for an emphatic denunciation of this faction by a hearty indersement of Governor Hill's candidacy.

MORSE WILL NOT RUN AGAIN. Boston, Oct. 2,-Congressman Leopold Morse will not be a candidate in the Hild Congress District. A letter declining to allow the future use of his name was received by the chairmen of the Democratic District Committee to-day. This points to the nomination of John F. Andrew at the convention which is called to meet on Thursday night.

> 100,000 DYSPEPTICS CURED.



The little boy sold, " When

I catch this fish and two more I shall have three." If his balt and patience and fishing were good he probably

We are going to have a million subscribers before the

year is out. Our bait is good. There is no reason why you shouldn't bite-we don't use any book. There is no

It costs ten cents in stamps to get the Ladies' Home

Journal the last four months of this year. At the end of

the year of course you will stop, unless you want to go on. The October number is on the news-stands-six cents

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

WARNER MILLER'S CANVASS. SPEAKING TO THE VOTERS AT CORTLAND.

BRINGING GOVERNOR HILL'S LIQUOR RECORD REFORE THE PEOPLE IN A STRONG LIGHT.

INV TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. 1 Cortland, N. Y., Oct. 2.-Warner Miller added an other county to-day to the long list of those in which he has made speeches since he was nominated for Governor by the Republican party. This time it was appeal for protection to American industry, the malding of a great effort to reduce the number of liquor saleon in this State by passing a high-license law, and for the passage of a law which will prevent briber; at In travelling from Hamilton here this morning. Mr. Miller encountered one of the members of the Republican County Committee of On County, who said to him:

"Many Prohibitionists who were former Repub licans have decided to return to our party since we have taken such a stand for a restriction of the number of saloons, and there is reason to believe that some of the Democrats who are denouncing Governor Hill for vetoing temperance measures will vote the Prohibition ticket. There is proof of that in the fact that every one of six converts made in the Prohibition tent at Marcellus, a few days ago, was a Democrat. The Probibition leaders had lighted up their tent for another evening meeting, when they apparently re ceived orders from somewhere which caused them to put out their lights, fold up the tent, and abruptly depart from Marcellus. I presume the Democrats

desired them to leave." Mr. Miller laughed upon bearing this statement. and said: "It has been my belief for several weeks past that whatever gains the Prohibitionists make this year will come from the Democratic party, given

by the temperance Democrats." Here in Cortland, that noted Prohibition leader, John P. St. John, spoke last Friday night in the head quarters of the Democratic party here with portraits leveland, Thurman and that champion of the whiskey interest, David P. Hill, looking down upon

him from the walls of the hall. Mr. Miller was accompanied here by the Morton Glee Club of Malone. The travellers were met at the depot here by ex-Congressman R. Holland Duell, ex-Assemblyman R. A. Carley, J. E. Eggleston, mem ber of the Republican State Committee; R. T. Peck, the Republican candidate for Assemblyman, and other leading Republicans. The Cortland Opera House, in which the Republican mass-neeting was held, was packed with several thousand Republicans at 6 o'clock, when Mr. Miller entered the half to finke Mr speech It is needless to say that he received a royal welcome. The Malone Glee Club started the ball roll ing by singing one of their songs, which was applauded tremendously and demanded again. Mr.

have signed the bill which Governor Hill vetoed. I submit that the Republican cause is the cause of the submit that the Republican cause is the cause of the people. Governor Hill says I have dragged this question into polities. He has now been in power in this State four years, and in this time has vetoed every bill of value. I see by a speech of his the other day that he felicitated himself upon having signod the Five-gallon bill. The Liquor-Dealers' Arsociation, his master, did not oppose this bill, and therefore he signed it. But he did not mention the many temperance bills that he vetoed. did not mention the many temperance bills that he veteed. Now, I take the ground that the veto power should be exercised with great care. It should be the presumption that the Legislature expresses the wishes of the people when it pusses a bill. The veto power is given to the Governor to be exercised solely in the interest of the people, but otherwise if he happens to be of one political party and the Legislature of another, he should not exercise that power except to protect the people. Did Governor Hill veto the bill forbidding the sale of liquor within half a mile of the Willard Asylum because the people of the State demanded the veto? On the contrary, the only person in the State who asked for that veto was the liquor-dealer whose establishment would contrary, the only person in the State who asked for that veto was the liquor-dealer whose establishment would have been broken up if the bill had become a law. Then he vetoed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State Capitol. He vetoed it on the frivoleus ground that it would prohibit him from giving wine or beer to his guests at the Executive Mansion. He added that the term "alcoholic beverages" would prevent the sale of temonade in the Capitol, and gave some absurd reasons of a chemist why lemonade should be considered an alcoholic detak.

Then he vetoed the High License bill, and he charges that I support that "illiberal bill." Is it illiberal? It says that the minimum license fee for beer shall be \$100 and the minimum license for all kinds of liqu \$300. Does any sensible man think that illiberal? Governor Hill tell us what he thinks would be a libe florest fee. Is \$5 too low! Is \$75 too high! He deals in generalizations, but this is no year for such a procedure. Plainly, he vetoed the High License bill because his masters, the liquor-dealers of New-York, demanded it. This liquor question will not be settled until it is settled right. (Great applause.) The liquor-dealers at their convention boasted that for four years back they have controlled the legislation regarding excise matters, and will control it for three years to come. If that boast can be made a year from new it will be made because David D. Hill is Governor and not myedf. This High License law is not an experiment. It has been tried in other States and in every one of them has proved

Mr. Miller, then explained the features of the Saxton bill to prevent bribery at the polls, and denounced Governor Hill for vetoing that measure.

NO TRACE OF JONAS H. GOODMAN. HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW DENIES THAT HE HAS LOST MUCH THROUGH HIM-IS HE

IN CANADAT The exposure of Jonas H. Goodman's peculiar ransactions may lead to the restoration of some of the money taken from his victims. His relatives are still anxious to clear his record to the best of their ability. His wife, whose dowry of \$10,000 has gone and who is now dependent upon herself and her relatives for her existence, is trying to shield his iniquity. She lives at the southeast ner of Sixty-fifth-st, and Lexington-ave., and is being

It was denied yesterday that Mr. Lichten's losses through Goodman would amount to as much as \$55,000. His friends acknowledged that he had lost something, but said that the loss was unimportant. Mr. Lichten is a member of the firm of Heiman & Lichton, straw-goods manufacturers, at Nos. 69 an 71 Wooster-st. and 632 Broadway. This firm has been improving its rating in the commercial agencies every year and has always had a high standing Mr. Lichten, fearing that the report of so large a loss as \$55,000 might affect his credit, is prepar-ing a statement for the agencies, with the purpose of showing that his financial condition is not impaired. The fact is that Goodman's peculations did not affect the firm's assets in the least.

aided by her sister's husband, M. C. Lichten.

At No. 201 Broadway, yesterday, Bondsmen Kammaker and Parason, who appeared on the Traub
petition for letters of administration, were busy in
know 20 looking ever Goodmay's papers. Mr.
Kammaker declared that they intended to make good
the \$4,000 of the Traub Insurance policy.

The missing lawyer is supposed to be in Cacada,
and his address has been specified as No. 30 Ontariost., Toronto. Some of his victims, however, maintain that he has been acen in the last few days
in Whitestone, L. L., and in Cridge's pool-rooms in
lindson-st., Hobokan.